ostern notes.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1854.

NO. 369.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. THE LETTER I.

BY LUCY LARCON. Child, how engerly you look From your dog's eared spelling book.
Why so glad and smiling? Why?
"Seq—I've learned the letter I!"

That, of all the alphabet, Chose that letter for his task,

Many an older child von'll find. 'Tis as if that character

Starod upon him everywhere In each heart's unfolding book, First for I he's sure to look, Dreading anywhere to see Such a democrat as We.

Labor will not be to spell Better learn one letter well So that beautiful, great I

Spreads, and covers earth and sky, And its gilded shape is east On the future, grand and vast While the pigmy alphabet Lies forgotten under it.

Poet or philosopher, King or simple comu He may be, who only looks For the I in all his books.

But, whate'er that poet's rhyme, All his thoughts to self will chime Such an Alp will climbers find Only Gulliver reclined.

Meanest of philosophy Is the ego-sophistry, Cutting the Eternal plan To the measure of a man.

And the son of humble life Thus is armed for daily strife. Joy expires, and Peace will fly At the step of tyrant I.

Grown-up children, further turn! In life's book there's much to learn. Would you see where I belongs? Read about your brother's wrongs,

Read the hopes his soul that move-Spell the names of Truth and Love! Students of the letter I. Once a worthier lesson try.

For the National Era.

wont to light up so beautifully, quiet, though melancholy. The child upon my knee, fortunately, saw not the cloud that was gathering to burst over her own golden head. She had shed all her tears of terror and of grief for the home that she had lost, for the doll, the basket, the primer, and pictured geography, which had been the prey of the flames. The rescue of her pot kitten had comforted her for the loos of all these; and sitting down to wrap it in the folds of her white night-dress, lest "it should catch cold," she had been a calm spectator of the confligration. Children have such a such as the quiet! be my plain republicans, we should not set such store upon position—and not regard the calling, so that it be honest. But if we do consider titles, I am not so sure that there was much of a descent in our making the acquaintance of a more than the basket, the wonder will be considered as outranking a republicans, we should not set such store upon position—and not regard the calling, so that it be honest. But if we do consider titles, I am not so sure that there was much of a descent in our making the acquaintance of a more than the basket, the primer, and pictured geography, which had been the prey of the flames. The rescue of her so came up, but was strangled. She laid her tears of terror and of grief for the scent in our making the batter that it be honest. But if we do consider titles, I am not so sure that there was much of a descent in our making the acquaintance of a more than the batter to such the the tall footoman's head and nose, that it be honest. But if we do consider titles, I am not so sure that there was much of a descent in our making the batter to be that it be honest. But if we do consider titles, I am not so sure that there was much of a descent in our making the batter to be acquaintance of a more than the potential to be acquaintance of a more than the potential that it be honest. But if we do consider titles, I am not so sure that there was much of a descent in our making the batter to su of the conflagration. Children have

"So they call you 'Eulalie'?" said I, lifting one of her light curls into the sunshine, that yet streamed through the western window of the carriage.

"Not when they love me!" she answered,

"Not when they love me!" she answered, with an arch lifting of her eye-lids. "I have three names; 'Lulie' is for when I am good; when I am a little naughty, I am 'Eulalie,' and when I am a great deal naughty, I am 'Eulalie,' ing, and prepared my accounts to lay before it.

in Him to whom she had been taught to pray.

"Our Father who art in Heaven!" she began; and both the lady and myself had turned our faces to weep, before she had finished the prayer the Saviour taught. Serenely it was repeated; she kissed me, and went to her little bed.

It was years before the child spoke her mother's name again!

I was notified, on the following morning, that a meeting of my deceased father's credit ors would be convened at the house that even
or would be convened at the house that even
in Him to whom she had been taught to pray.

the vast army of the titled in our Union. The royal cook has the advantage of at least following a useful pursuit, and basing his title on something—which is more than I can say for some of my American friends when here, who run after and stoop before certain gentry—such, for instance, as "the Right Honorable Lord—, of Castle—, High Keeper of the Robes, and Most High Custodian of the Bootjack to her Majesty Queen Victoria, Sovereign," &c., which office is something of a sinceure "Oh, simple republicans!" as Car
victory and basing his title on something—which is more than I can say for some of my American friends when here, who run after and stoop before certain gentry—such, for instance, as "the Right Honorable Lord—, of Castle—, High Keeper of the Robes, and Most High Custodian of the Bootjack to her Majesty Queen Victoria, Sovereign," &c., which office is something of a sinceure "Oh, simple republicans!" as Car-

Eu'alie Lincoln!"

They were formally examined by my host.

He then took a folded paper from his pocket,

lyle says, "ye who condemn the swallow-tail, and make war on the false calves of the conrt costume, bow not down before the high Custo-dian of the Bootjack!" But I add, let me in-

of that little creature's frame. I stepped for ward, and she clung to me with a convulsive crystally sisted.

BY MARY IRVING.

CHAP. III.

There was no alternative. The poor shattered wreck of the mother, that had been so clear, must be, for her own sake and the sake of society, conveyed to the refuge provided for the living body that has thrown off its allegiance to Reason!

I drove to D— the following evening, taking advantage of the weakness into which reaction from the unnatural struggles of the preventing inglight had thrown my unhappy charge. She isy on the cushions of the carriage, with was convolved to light up so beautifully, quiet, though with respect to the color of the color of the carriage, with wacancy written on the face the soul had been wont to light up so beautifully, quiet, though melancholy. The child upon my knee, fortuthe arms of the mendicant.

There was quite a disturbance in the grand apartments at this moment. The niece fainted; the aunt screamed; the tall footman ran in;

of romanos. Jean seemed dengated with the adventure, and passed much time in relating it, with numerous whimsical additions and comments, to Nannette. But the strange adventure coased in time to be so strange. The young beauty was watched with increased care. She it, with numerous whimsical additions and comments, to Nannette. But the strange adventure ceased in time to be so strange. The young beauty was watched with increased care. She was now scarcely ever from under the eye of her aunt—the sharp and thin duenna.

His Reverence, returning to something like health, received much company, and the entertainments were so numerous, that Jean was at last fairly employed. He now had scarcely a word to throw at a beggar, and, at length, was forced to bring in an assistant. He had health, received much company, and the entertainments were so numerous, that Jean was at last fairly employed. He now had scarcely a word to throw at a beggar, and, at length, was forced to bring in an assistant. He had one before—a dull, placid youth, who seemed everlastingly to be walking in his sleep, and deeply ruminating upon pie crust; and to such force Jean added his nephew. Quite a contrast, this one, to the former! He was eminently handsome gay, and notive with a restless that as No. 1.

'Twas like the his of viper To the maiden's trusting car

A strange and startling wild note Is echoed through the air— The shapeless form of Terror I hear a wail of madness-

The harp is tempest riven, And never more will answer To the gentle sighs of even. Tis broken, yet I linger, Some favorite strain to hear;

And turn to hide the anguish-But the hideous form of Triumph Is there with leaden wings, Exulting in the music
Of the torn and shattered strings!

Our anxious sisterhood, making solemn quisition how we may supply our failing neck-ribbons, and how the more sere and matronly

Queen Bess, in explanation—"C. P. is committee on pastry, and speaks professionally."
Our Lady of Miracles clapped her hands.
"The happiest reproduction of that ancient myth: 'Four-and-twenty black-birds, singing in a pie.' Come, be quick, mix it forthwith. I am impatient to have the pie opened." But, what shall we eat, meantime? and what will these things do?" said I, pointing once more—this time, forlornly—to the unmade coats and paraments.

WOLL VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1854.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JAN

"Speech-making is against my principles," said Our Lady of Miracles, "but I might consent to sit for a neck and arm. It is not generally known that Powers sent from Italy for the model"—"and if you want a head of hair, here's your man," chimed Undine, ducking a little, and running her fingers under her heavy wave-locks.

"Oh, yes, we'll all serve," outspake a complimentary brother. "We should never know ourselves—I mean," said he, starting up and making a desperate dive after the blunder, before the many-voiced laugh closed over it irrevocably—"I mean, we should be so kindly represented, we should never recognise our own angels under your gentle tonches."

"Pretty good! Well dodged!" rang the chrous now.

"And I pressume, Hepsy, you propose to interlate with all our clever sayings," insinuated Mrs. Judge, with the rosiest complicency. Clara, crisply—"And nice shortening they will make, too."

Queen Bess, in explanation—"C. P. is completed to the single room, and state of a cook and a character, that I might be inclined with all our clever sayings," insinuated with all our clever sayings," insinuated with all our clever sayings," insinuated with me, it seemed a sinful vaste of my fortune was made. Every day she lived with me, it seemed a sinful vaste of my fortune was made. Every day she lived with me, it seemed a sinful vaste of my fortune was made. Every day she lived with me, it seemed a sinful vaste of my fortune was made. Every day she lived with me, it seemed a sinful vaste of my fortune was a head of it is not punctually paid, these suffering ones have the street for their shelter—blue sky the only roof above them.

The from Heel is upon them, grinding grinding, grinding their very hearts, and they are breaking, and bleeding, and yielding up their life, as the rose petal and the lily yielded theirs.

Maiden, when you plight your troth, remember a subject of the subject of my first was much as a complete of a cook was supicion dawned to literary success. Pen, ink, and particularly the first sungely to the

what shall we cat, meantime? and what will these things do?" said I, pointing once more—this time, forlornly—to the unmade coats and garments.

"Oh, to be sure"—and Our Lady, looking down demurely, and happening to spy her hands, remembered thereby the agents usually employed in such manufacture—"I have lost my thimble, or it would give me the greatest pleasure to help you; and—"Well," interposed Undine, "if you have any ginger-bread readymade, we won't wait for the pie."

In half an hour, they were all shawled, and kissed, and gone; and I sat me down to rock my fun-tired baby-boy, to stir the coals of the evening fire, and in them, shifting shapes, and fancies golden—"To play out the play, or to work out the work." A pretty definite must decide for the work. But, then, why might not the play go on too? A little of that day's

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-live cents on each renewed subscriber-except in the case of chibs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same post office.

AGERTS

the way must be found. So went we on, for months more, in a very suppressed state—I never daring to be "as fanny as I could;" but if ever a bright thing rose in my throat, closing my teeth upon it, to bottle it up, as, possibly, five cents worth of "lightning" for "the book."

That Jack-a-lantern book! How it beckoned me on—how it tired me—how many petty wastes and small breaches were repaired by its visionary proceeds, before it could even the splendid mansions. Their deep, rich, Italian voices sounded strangely melodious in the stillness of the night, and failed not to attract the delighted attention of the inmates; and the Carol Singers went not away unrewarded from

a single door.
But, leaving at last the homes of luxury, they bent their steps to a dark, narrow street, and paused under a grated window. What wanted they there? Within those massive walls are those whom society has condemned to a fearful doom—those whom she has shut up from the blessed air and the glorious sunlicht and headed with a condemned to a fearful door—those whom she has shut up from the blessed air and the glorious sunlicht and headed with a condemned to the state of the stat light, and branded with an accurred name-felon. Surely, the sweet language of Heaven must sound strangely to ears long accustomed

And the stand of t

We reprint a portion of the Citizen's article,

copied into the Era a few days ago, for the

ion. "'By your silence,' says Mr. Haughton, 'you

will become a participator in their wrongs.' But we will not be silent when occasion calls for speach; and, as for being a participator in the wrongs, we, for our part, wish we had a good plantation, well stocked with healthy negroes, in Alabama. There, now—is Mr. Haughton content.

content?
"What right has he to call upon Mr. Mitche

against himself, he simply does his duty; he

deserves no more praise for his conduct than

one who tries to save himself from drowning.

or burning, or starving. He acts from an in-

stinct of self-preservation. When he unites

with others in resistance against a Tyranny

at work, but other motives are superadded-

such as fondness for excitement, envy of supe-

riority, ambition for distinction, indignation

against injustice, sympathy with associates in

adversity. All of these may be operative, and

the result of the mixed forces is, what is or-

dinarily called patriotism, which approaches

pure selfishness, or noble disinterestedness, just

s the selfish or the social motives may have

which its resistance to Tyranny is dictated and

regulated, not so much by a sense of personal

grievance as by a sense of stern justice-where

the patriot demands equal rights and equal

laws, not, chiefly, because he is to be the gain-

public: in the hour of their own enfranchise-

This is not the patriotism of the "Citizen"

editor. It has no element of humanity in it.

The fact that he shamelessly sanctions a sys-

tem which strips human beings of every politi-

cal right, subjects them to perpetual social

degradation, and leaves them not a single

natural right, save that of life, and even that

without adequate legal security; and that, ac-

cording to his own account, he would, if he

Despotism created by such a system, demon-

for the mastery. It is impossible that such a

man can believe in the doctrine of Natural

Rights, in Humanity, in Democracy. He can-

not be a just man, a sincere -hater of oppres-

sion, a friend of mankind. Let him be assured

circumstances, the only relation in which two

designated as their special friends at the North

wish them simply to remain undisturbed by dis-

cussion and protest. The passion aroused by this

brawler for liberty in Ireland, for flogging ne-

groes in America, will nauseate both classes.

The Albany Register, a conservative Whig pa-

per, devoted to the Compromises, and opposed

to Abolitionism, says of the "Citizen" article :

"This is a bad beginning for a man who

claims to have suffered so largely in the cause of human freedom. It is a bad exhibition of taste. This flippant and irreverent use of the

flogging slaves,' argues against the editors' notions of human rights in the abstract, or as

matter of choice advocating the buying and

gage in the traffic, we cannot but think the title conferred upon him is an utter misnomer, and that it would be more truthful to call him

No less disgusted are the foreign Democrats

among us. "Le Republicain," a French jour-

elling and the flogging of slaves,

than that which afflicted them.

The highest form of Patriotism is that

the ascendency.

weighing them all down, the same instinct

copied into the Era a few days ago, for the purpose of a few additional comments:

"We are not Abolitionists—no more Additionists than Moses, or Socrates, or Jet Christ. We deny that it is a crime, or wrong, or even a peccadillo, to hold slaves, buy slaves, to soll slaves, to keep slaves their work by flogging or other needful conjun.

the cry of the poor and needy. Oh, Holy One! wilt thou not hear me? God of my mother! wilt thou not save me?"

God pity the poor heart, for man has little sympathy for the erring. And now, on this beautiful Christmas eve, while the bells are pealing out from every spire and tower to greet the day when the Holy One came to seek and save the "lost sheep of the house of Israel," we pass unheeding by many an erring brother and sister, without so much as a gentle look to say, "Turn thou, poor wanderer." "God help them—God help us, for much we latk."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1854.

THE DAILY NATIONAL ERA. Every person sending us a subscriber to the Daily National Era, shall have a copy of the

Weekly Era for nine months. Persons living at points where there is a daily mail, will find it a great convenience to receive our Daily, containing, as it does, the latest Markets, Telegraphic Despatches, and

Weekly we are obliged to leave out much that

deeply grateful for the generous, cordial man-ner in which they have urged and sustained our new enterprise; and we are under very our new enterprise; and we are under very warded, additions may be made to it, on the our new enterprise; and we are under very heavy obligations to our voluntary agents for

Fvery person sending us five dollars for the Daily Era, from the 1st of February to the 1st of September, shall receive the Weekly, notes. after the close of the Daily, till the 31st of De-

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY NATIONAL ERA I shall issue, on the 2d day of January ensuing, the DAILY NATIONAL ERA, a Political and Literary Newspaper.

and Literary Newspaper.
In Politics, it will advocate the Rights of Man, and the Equality of Rights, and oppose tude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism,
Class Legislation, the Selfishness of Capital,
the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of
a Majority, or the Exactions of a Party.
It will hold no fellowship with the Whig

and Democratic organizations, believing that rayed against each other are obsolete or settled and that they are now chiefly used by the Sec Liberty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American People to its rule. Dismust believe that they have not chosen the

better way.

It will be a supporter of the Independent Democracy, which holds that the Truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical; that States is to be interpreted; that to them the laws foundation of order and concord.

claiming to speak by "authoriig no authority in any quarter to prescribe its course and policy.

In Literature, it will aim to unite the Beau-

ately subservient to the practical purposes of every-day life.

Able correspondents, at home and abroad have been secured, and ample provision has been made for its Literary Miscellany.

sed reports of the proceedings of Congress, explain movements in lie upon the surface, and from its position of the Federal Covernment in relation to all questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery. The extensive subscription of the Weekly Era, which, during the year about to close, has must make it an eligible medium for advertisers on the 2d day of January, 1854, and daily there after, until the 1st of September, 1854, (or longer, should Congress continue in session,) AT FIVE DOLLARS FOR THAT PERIOD; and should the result then warnant, the publication will be resumed on the 1st of December following, by

As but sixteen days intervene between this and the 2d of January, it is important that ubscriptions be forwarded at once. Payment in advance will be inv G. BAILEY. Washington, December 15, 1853.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR WASHINGTON D. C.

The National Era is a weekly newspaper devoted to Literature and Politics.
In Literature, it aims to unite the Beautiful subservient to the practical purposes of every

In Politics, it advocates the Rights of Man,

and the Equality of Rights, and opposes what-ever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be Involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism, Class Legis-lation, the Selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny here been no obstacle in their way but the orce of Public Opinion on this side of the nountains, they would have succeeded. f Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of Party.
It holds no fellowship with the Whig and Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arrayed

erty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American People to its rule. Disaiming all connection with them, it yet sym-

no sense is it the organ of a Farty, or a Party Paper, but absolutely "free and endent," claiming to speak "by authornt," claiming to speak "by author-body except its editor, and recogni-thority in any quarter to prescribe its

very Sentiment is represented here by four daily papers, nearly all of them being liberally sustained by Governmental patronage, it asks the support of all who believe, in sincerity, that the Union was formed to secure the blessings of Liberty, and not to perpetuate the curse of

we must again earnestly solicit our friends to increase the list of the Daily, as well as Weekly.

To our brethren of the Press, especially the Independent Democratic Press, we are

their continued exertions. Were it not for the burden we have assumed, we should shrink not to stay their efforts. adelphia, or Baltimore, are preferred. New England notes are at less discount than New York State notes, and these less than Western G. BAILEY.

notes.

P. S. Newspapers friendly to our enterprise will please notice or publish our Prospectus, as

THE TRICESTEES AND THE DUPES.

1850 naturally allayed the general agitation In Politics, it will advocate the Rights of Man, and the Equality of Rights, and oppose whatever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be Involuntary Personal Servi-Labor, seeing that the practical issues which had engaged their attention were disposed of, they been adhered to by the Slave Interest felt as if nothing more remained to be accom-plished; what had been done they could not Is it to be wondered at that a Tyrant, inflaundo. Nobody proposed to repeal the Texas ted with triumph after triumph, rendered inso-Boundary Bill, the acts for the formation of lent by the disorganization of the Opposition that of Mr. Chase, the known and active friend of Territorial Governments in Utah and New which once confronted it, by the officious alli-Mexico, for the admission of California, or for ance of Northern politicians, and the blind the prohibition of Slave Importation in the Dis- passivity of the Northern People, should in the trict of Columbia. All these were considered year 1854 contemplate a scheme of aggranstrong all connection with them, it will yet sympathize with those of their adherents who are honestly seeking through them to advance the substantial interests of the country, although

was withdrawn from politics. As to the declaration of the country, although the substantial interests of the country and above 36 deg. tion in relation to the admission of future States, it was well understood that that could definite number of free States, was exempt be tested whenever the aprlication should be from its grasp. So absolutely was the condimade. Only one measure disturbed the genetion of the Territory fixed, that it bowed to
ral effect of the rest—the Fugitive Slave Law. the Law as to the decision of inexorable Fate. This was an agitating measure—it continued to irritate the masses, although not deemed a its Southern supporters, bids it be of good sufficient cause for organized resistance, but at last consoling themselves with the idea that sake of Freedom and Progress; and Law, not for the Sake of Law, but for the Protection of after all it would soon be regarded as little now, most impudent, most indecent, most flagibetter than a dead letter, they became com-paratively tranquil. Other interests took hold abrogate the Missouri Compromise, to break In no sense will it be the organ of a Party, or mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and the party Paper, but absolutely began to flow in their accustomed channels; styled, every part of which, so far as it considered the party Paper, but absolutely "free and the party Paper, but absolutely began to flow in their accustomed channels; styled, every part of which, so far as it is an indisposition grew up among them to recur cerns Slavery, has been faithfully fulfilled by

> mind, the politicians, in their National Conven-tions a few months afterwards at Baltimore. it was suggested by Northern politicians, who by cunningly contrived resolutions of acqui- understand clearly enough that the SLAVE INescence in what had been done, and pledges to TEREST, the aggregate Power resulting from resist all attempts to disturb it, committed the two old parties not only to inaction and inatinterests of the whole slaveholding class, will altwo old parties not only to inaction and inattention in all things pertaining to Slavery, but ways control and shape the action of individual to positive antagonism to all movements designed to keep the public mind awake, and Well-shall we submit to this last exaction

sensitive to its true nature and policy. The Free or Independent Democracy, whose opposition to Slavery depends upon Principle, not Accident, is founded upon a clear and thorough understanding of the inherent and necessary aggressiveness of that Evil, not upon a mere paroxysmal excitement provoked by its extraordinary and exceptional exactions, were not to be lulled into security. They maintained their organization, denounced the deceptive action of the old parties, and admonhed the People that no Compromise could secure them against such a disturbing force as Slavery-that the Slave Interest would remain quiet only till the Public mind was so far en-

grossed with other questions, that it might with impunity resume its schemes for universal Events have abundantly attested their sagacity. Hardly had the Democratic and Whig National Conventions, with their characteristic suppleness to the Slave Power, ratified the

Compromises, so called, and pledged themselves to stop all agitation, when news came from California that the Propagandists were covertly laboring to subvert its Constitution, with a view of opening the whole State to Slave labor. or at least of dividing it, so as to make a Slave Territory out of its southern portion. Protract ed and desperate were their efforts, and had

Next followed a conspiracy for the acquisi terials, instigated by a variety of motives, but tions on the Standing Committees, because they the predominant force of which was, a secret did not choose to fall down and worship the purpose to uphold Slavery in that island, and fetish which commands the homage of the enhance by its annexation the strength of the drivelling tribe of politicians. Slave Interest in the United States. This In- The notice taken of this magnanim

them under cover of other interests.

promise of 1850. department of Mexico, appropriate its riches to though requested by the opposite Party to prothe uses of Slavery, and through it to give a vide for him. chance to the Slave Power, at least to divide
with Freedom the empire of the Pacific. The
the Pacific Railroad affords another illustration denouement of this game has just been an-nounced in the overthrow of Capt. Walker, his in the Senate. Soon after the commencement

Meantime, a grand idea possessed the public (of which he is a member) be instructed to in mind—the project of a National Highway to the Pacific, binding in indissoluble bands the two extremes of our vast empire. It was a work, fit to be done, necessary to be done, enitiative in that great work. Not long aftertirely within the means of the People and their wards, he called up his resolution, and Mr interposed, and why? The same selfish, intriguing, grasping Interest, interposed with its sectional claims, and demanded that this Highway should be constructed, not along a central route, equally accessible to the differstrated, safe and practicable, but that it

But, see the inducement; we copy from an editorial in the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer of January 18th—good authority. Having discussed the other stipulations of the Treaty, it

are of infinite less consequence than the engage-ment for the cession of territory in the Messila Valley. Under this article the United States ment for the cession of territory in the Mesilla Valley. Under this article the United States acquire a railway route south of the Gila, and a portion of the valuable province of Sonora, embracing territory sufficient for two or three

**States.

"In return for these important concessions the United States agree to pay \$20,000,000—\$5,000,000 of which are to be retained to com-

\$5,000,000 of which are to be retained to compensate the claimants to the Tehuantopee route. We did not anticipate so judicious a disposition of the surplus in the Treasury.

"The distinguishing merits of this treaty are, first, that it adjusts all the disputes botween the United States and Mexico, and thus cements the amicable relations of the two Governments; secondly, that it removes every inducement to filibuster invasions of Mexican soil; thirdly, that it secures the only safe and practicable route for a railway to the Passic. racticable route for a railway to the Pacific and lastly, and chiefly, it gives the South

club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

Money to be forwarded by mail at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. When money is sent dalgo, to encumber it with Anti Slavery restrictions, and otherwise to embarrass its progress but such are its great and manifest advantages, that we confidently expect its ratification without much difficulty or delay.

Two great triumphs for Slavery, in virtue of the blessed peace secured by the Compromise f 1850-a Southern route for a railway, and an area for two or three more slave States! How wicked the Free-Soilers are, to keep up The passage of the Compromise Measures of agitation! What "a full and final settler was the Compromise of 1850, of all questions! Those Baltimore platforms-how sacredly have

and its minions! which once confronted it, by the officious allidizement, which in 1850 it had never dreamed 30 min., capable of being organized into an in- We extract below a stern warning to Rep-But in 1854, a Northern politician, outstripping to past controversies; they re-acted now against the North, and to swindle Freedom out of nearly all that it gained by that "bargain." Taking advantage of this state of the public | The leading slaveholders, with some respect

> members of the class. It is a part of the Compromise of 1850, is it, that the Slave Power shall say and do what it pleaser, while we, the People, must put onr hands on our mouths, and our mouths in the dust, and-be still? The spirit of concession and forbearance requires us, does it, after having been smitten on one cheek, to turn the other, after having been robbed of our cloak, to suffer the robber to take away our coat also? We have gone with our oppressor a mile, and brotherly love now requires that we should go with him twain! The Holy Compromises have given him Utah and New Mexico, and now we must bear in acquiescence, while they hand over to him five hundred thousand square

miles more of Territory! People of the North, Immigrants, who crow our shores to find a shelter from Foreign Despotism, Non-Slaveholders of all sections, have you made up your minds to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," meekly doing political service for the slaveholders, as the negroes attend to his personal service?

We have done what we could to arouse vo a sense of the degradation to which it is proposed to subject you, we trust, not without some effect. Indications are appearing in all quarters of manful resistance.

CHIVALRY ILLUSTRATED.

Last winter, the majority of the Senate, at

the dictation of the Power that rules this Government, excluded Messrs. Chase and Sumner two of the most able lawyers and best-read ion of Cuba, constituted of heterogeneous ma- men in that body, from any respectable posi-

terest is not apt to make a parade of its pur- duct was such, that this year there was some poses, when it can more efficiently pursue hesitation at repeating the experiment. The Democratic Caucus, by an extraordinary effort hem under cover of other interests.

Democratic Caucus, by an extraordinary effort of heroism, ventured so far as to provide for Mr. Chase, whose business habits and experi-Rumors now reached us of plottings in Cali-ence render his services on any committee in fornia to extend the area of freedom so as to valuable; but the Whigs, unable to rival this embrace Lower California—to seize Sonora, a daring act, suffered Mr. Sumner to drop, al-

sham Republic, and his slave code of Louis-iana. of the session, Mr. Chase submitted a resolu-tion that the Committee on Roads and Canals ment. But, all kinds of obstacles were Gwin moved an amendment to it, (which was sed, and why? The same selfish, in-Chairman of the Select Committee; but, be be selected as Chairman. Still it was the gen

were noticed in the most honorable manner by

the Authorities and People of St. Louis. In view of all this, and of the fact that he had taken the initiative in the business in the Senate this session, it was due to him that he should be placed on the Select Committee. So thought the caucus that arranged the matter for the final decision of the Chair; but it will surprise the country when it shall learn that from this Select Committee, as named by Mr. Atchison, President pro tem. of the Ser ate, the able Senator from Ohio has been ex-

cluded! Here are the names: Mr. Gwin, of California, Chairman. Mr. BRIGHT of Indiana.

Mr. Rusk of Texas, Mr. Douglas of Illinois,

Mr. Bell of Tennessee, Mr. Everett of Massachu Mr. SEWARD of New York. Mr. GEYER of Missouri,*

Mr. Evans of South Carolinany one of whom could have been quite ell spared, a majority of whom could have been better spared, than the man who (since Mr. Benton's retirement from the Senate) thus far has devised the only measures in that body relating to the road, of any practical value.

Does any man imagine that, had Mr. Chase ent his knee to the dark spirit of Slavery, he would have been thus proscribed? How long do the supporters of the "peculiar institution think they can thus arrogate to themselves all honor and power? It has come to this, that a man must swear by negro slavery before he is onsidered entitled to political position, or even

For one, we reject the test, defy those who propose, and detest and scorn those who ac-

* The People of Missouri will appreciate Mr. Atchon's devotion to their interests, when they learn that will probably revent from giving any attention to

MUTTERING THUNDER

The People are beginning to awake. The heavy, single drops, and deep mutterings, which precede the tempest, are, already, felt

resentatives from Ohio, uttered, in due season, by the Sandusky Daily Mirror, a stanch Old an address to the people of that great State, from their Senators and Representatives, is in circulation for signatures, and will appear on

But read the article from the Mirror "Douglas's NEBRASKA .- Let no member Congress vote for Douglas's bill for Territorial government to Nebraska. If any do, they had not rather wait until after another election for members of Congress, than have such a bill pass. How contemptible men do appear, when they resolve at Baltimore against agitation of the Slavery subject, and then repair to Washington, and open the pow-wow, anew. These elap-trap politicians must mean that they alone have the right to talk on that subject, and nobody else. By such a course, Mr. Douglas may get himself elected to take care of his 140 slaves in Mississippi, but he can never reach the Presidency."

The reader must excuse us, but on such subject as that brought up by the Nebraska Rill and Report, we intend to iterate and reiterate the Truth as it is.

All sorts of sophistry and falsehood are nov resorted to, for the purpose of mystifying the People in regard to the Nebraska movement. We, who oppose the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise now, it is sneeringly remark-ed, were bitterly hostile to it in 1850. This is false. That Compromise was not under dis-land, to British supremacy, was simply a strife cussion in 1850; no party were arrayed for or against it. Nobody proposed to disturb it. What we did oppose was, a motion to form a new Compromise, by which the line agreed upon in 1820, viz. 36 deg. 30 min., should be extended to the Pacific ocean, with a provision that he has brought his brutality and blasthat Slavery should not exist north, and the phemy to the wrong market. Intelligent Slaveanderstanding that it should exist south of holders generally make no parade of devetion that line. This was the motion of Mr. Doug- to Slavery, but plead for it as, under existing las; it proposed a new Compromise, not the reaffirmation of the old one. The Pro-Slavery different races can co-exist; and those who are part of the latter was a fact accomplished-the Anti-Slavery part remained to be accomplished. The new Compromise proposed to surrender the larger portion of the Territory acquired from Mexico to Slavery, and also to abandon to the curse, the whole of whatever acquisi-

tions we might thereafter make on this Conti-

nent, south of 36 deg. 30 min. A proposition o monstrous could not be tolerated even by the hack politicians of the North. Had an attempt been made in 1850 to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, we should have resisted it for the same reason that we resist such an attempt now—because the only part of it remaining to be fulfilled is what Freed gained by it. But this is the very reason why the Pro-Slavery Party now seek its abrogation. All that remains of it is, a solemn provision, without which Missouri could not have been admitted into the Union, that slavery shall be but when we see the 'Patriot Mitchel,' as a matter of ghoing its guarantees to the letter; but when we see the 'Patriot Mitchel,' as a matter of ghoing and surging and surg "forever" excluded from all the original Territory of Louisiana, north of 36 deg. 30 min, and good faith of the Slave Power. This is the flagrant swindle it is scheming, under cover of

the Compromises of 1850. Suppose this vast region of Nebraska had first been settled, and organized into free States, and that the settlement of the Territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. had been so delayed ly, and prints a long letter to Mr. Mitchel, that its different portions were now for the first from ALEXANDRE HOLINSKY, reproaching him time to be brought under government, what an | with his shameless inconsistency, and den outery would be raised in the South, should ing his sentiments, as anti-Christian, antithe representatives of the North deliberately Catholic, and anti-Democratic, as mortifying attempt to establish Free instead of Slaveholding Institutions therein—and this, too, although | to "Democrats of divers nations" in New York. no express provision, no faith plighted in words, could be appealed to against such a movement! relation to this Question of Slavery. We can Treachery! Punic Faith! Hypocrisy! would easily understand why a foreigner coming to be thundered in the ears of the North, and we settle among us, whatever devotion to Freedom should soon hear of another Nashville Conven-tion, to deliberate op "the mode and measure of redress" for the foul wrongs inflicted on the South.

How much more atrocious the violation of good faith in the actual case submitted to us!

The Union was shaken to its foundations in 1820—the friends of constitutional liberty had the majority, and they repeatedly refused to ture action may be as unwise as it would ap ouri to come in as a Slave State, pear officious. But one thing we have a right

THE ALBANY ATLAS AND "THE ORGAN"men to its passage!

This is honor, this is good faith, this is chiv

When the Barnburners or Radical Demoorate of New York acquiested in the Compromise Measures of 1850, and agreed to support
General Pierce, we were distinctly assured by
many of their leading men, that their position

Administration, claims that the Union and itself agree as to "the necessity of preserving the status quo of the Territory, as left by the Compromises of 1820 and of 1850!!" was that of mere acquiescence, not approval—
that their principles on the subject of Slaveryextension were unchanged—and that, should the deceptive bill was introduced, that it would

every safeguard against the intrusion of the

the moment he sets his foot in America, to begin a crusade for a cause which, as Mr. Haughton knows, was always distasteful to him in Ireland? Are we a Jonah, that we should do this thing—that we should take up (whether we will or not) Mr. Haughton's outery As might have been expected the New York

against Nineveh, that great city? Havescaped out of the whale's belly for this? These remarks are said to have been writ-Next followed the Albany Atlas, which spoke ten by Mr. Mitchel, co-editor of the paper, one of the Irish patriots who have recently escaped from exile in Van Dieman's Land, and found to hope that the solemn pledge of the Radical to hope that the solemn pledge of the Radical to hope that the solemn pledge of the Radical to hope that the solemn pledge of the Radical to hope that it will abandon its old faith, and the doctrines of the Nicholson Letter, the Ordirefuge in this country. That they are flippend, vulgar, and inhuman, even well-bred ed. Another and later article, however, has Democracy was about to be honorably redeemslaveholders admit. They stamp his pretenjust appeared in the Atlas, which seems to us sions to patriotism and love of liberty, with hyof dubious import. It does not retract any porpocrisy. All his declamation in Ireland tion of its former article, but it does not evince against oppression, was the offspring of selfishits usual keenness in detecting and exposing ness, not principle. the double-dealing which stamps the Nebraska When a man resists a Tyranny attempted bill. In relation to the "clerical error," men-

> "It would seem from all this that the Ne braska bill is not yet completed, and that it is hoped in some quarters to make it more positively objectionable than it now is. We shall therefore postpone further discussion of it, at east till we see what it is." This is precisely what the friends of the bill sire—to induce a postponement of all discus-

tioned by the Sentinel, it remarks-

sion of it by its opponents, till it can be brought up in Congress, and forced through that body, pressly recognises and asserts their right to without expectanity being afforded to the come into the Union as a State, either with or without opportunity being afforded to the People to rally against it.

Next Monday has been set apart for its special consideration in the Senate, and we

apprehend every means will be resorted to, for the purpose of securing a snap judgment in its favor. Let the Atlas postpone the discussion a little longer, and it will have nothing to

The article in that paper is copied in "the and from the fact that it appears in the editohonorable degree, of many of the Revolution- The closing paragraph is worthy of attention. the fundamental ground of natural rights, saw that we probably do not disagree in our views the inconsistency of Slavery, and instituted at of the necessity of preserving the status quo of once a system of policy for its limitation and extinction. This was the patriotism, to a cer-Slave Law over this part of the public domain, tain extent, of the French People, when they dethroned Louis Philippe and established a Re- (for though the Constitution only names fugitives from and to a 'State,' as within the ment, they gave freedom to their colonists, who clause, the right of Congress to legislate on this had been suffering under a worse Despotism subject in Territories is established by precedent, and is, indeed, an unquestionable duty,) and of the right of every State in the Confederation to frame its Constitution for itself, without the permission of Congress-a permission which, as it assumes the right of negation, is distasteful to every State Rights Democrat."

We have placed the noticeable portion of the extract in italic. The Atlas assumes that "the organ" probably agrees with it as to "the necessity of preserving the status quo of could, become an actual participator in the the Territory, as left by the Compromises of 1820 and 1850," and "the organ" disingenustrates, conclusively, that his opposition, in Ire- ously refrains from contradicting the assumption. They not only do not agree, but they differ toto calo ; and this "the organ" knows, if the Atlas does not; for, it says-

"The Nebraska bill carries out the principles of the Compromise of 1850. It leaves the people of the Territory untrammelled by Congressional intervention," Again, it quotes with approbation the following remarks from the Detroit Free Press, which

seems to consider an oracular exponent of

which we printed yesterday, makes our readers acquented with the proposed plan upon which all Territories shall be hereafter organized. It is, simply, to leave all matters of territorial legislation to the people of the Territories themselves. When Congress has organized a Territory—erected and set in motion the machinery of its Government—its duties have been performed and its legitimate powers exhausted.

There it is again—we like to print it, so explicitly does it define and establish the meaning of "that clause" which the "organ" Thenceforth the people are their own rulers in respect to all their domestic affairs, and interference from any other power is anti-democratic and arbitrary. And when a people inhabiting itants." Aye—it gives it a voice so clear and such Territory ask to be admitted into the land. such Territory ask to be admitted into the Union as a sovereign State, Congress has but to inquire whether the Constitution they present for their government is republican in form and intent. Their domestic concerns—their local laws, present and future—do not come under the purview of Congress.

"This is the doctrine in brief of General Case's Nicholson letter and of the Compromise Measures; and it is the only doctrine upon which Territories can be organized and States

which Territories can be organized and States admitted. Congress has no more power to inhibit any particular institution in a Territory than it has to establish it, and vice versa." Finally, the 21st section of the bill itself de-

clares, "That, in order to avoid all misconstrucion, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question operation the following propositions and prin-through their appropriate representatives." oles established by the Compromise Measures of 1850, to wit: "First, that all questions pertaining to Sla

Two distinct assumptions run through all

these extracts: one is, that the people of Ne-brasks, when they come to form a State Con-a pretext to justify before their constituents a stitution, may allow Slavery if they choose, and Congress shall have no power to deny it its previous editorials, and in the face of this terr of this distinguished gentleman we shall nission for that reason; the other is, that the 21st section of the bill, asserting that its true not speak. In that relation he has been known ople of Nebrasks, even while it is a Territo- intent and meaning is, to give to the people of to the world, and has possessed in the fullest dery, by the Bill, will have the right to legislate the Territory the right to exclude or establish on the question of Slavery for themselves, to Slavery, coolly asserts that it is "silent as to

the genbeing then, as the Independent Democracy
to expect from him, and that is, that he
should forever be promitted in that Territory.

The Congressional intervention has been operbeing then, as the Independent Democracy
to expect from him, and that is, that he
should forever be promitted in that Territory.

The Congressional intervention has been operof the Sentinel published it, as having been omitted through "a clerical error." "The organ,"

Territory:

The New States, were not conwhich he has signified his devotion abroad,

Territory:

The New States, were not conwhich he has signified his devotion abroad,

Territory:

The New States, were not conwhich he has signified his devotion abroad,

Everywhere on the look-out to advance its power, it still kept a longing eye on Mexico. The controversy about the Mesilla valley it in the son his motion, after all projects in relation to a Pacific Highway had failed in the last time to a Pacific Highway had failed in the last time to a Pacific Highway had failed in the last time to a Pacific Highway had failed in the last time controversy about the Mesilla valley it is unnecessary now to specify, they agreed to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, but of a rrange all difficulties, and he returns with a recommendation of influences, which there shall studiously avoid giving any countenance to any form of Oppression in his time to a Pacific Highway had failed in the last time to a Pacific Highway had fail Territorial Government in Nebraska, without with an excess of credulity and charity, incomprehensible except on the presumption of a any clap-trap about the Compromises of 1850.

determination on its part not to break with the

> it become again a practical question, they afford shelter to dedgers—to politicians, on one would be found where they stood in 1848, arrayed as one man in defence of free soil and the other, of their constituents. Slavery would free labor. free labor.
>
> The time to redeem their pledge has come; be satisfied by the indirect repeal of the Missouri Compromise, their constituents might be The time to redeem their pledge has come; that "practical question" is now upon us; the Nebraska Bill proposes to supplant the Missouri Compromise of 1820, shielding five hundred thousand square miles of country from Slavery, by the non-intervention dootrine of the Case Nicholson letter, which breaks down to be the Case Nicholson letter, which breaks down to be the game and hold the gamesters up to contempt; will it suffer itself and its associates to be hoodwinked now? Is it not of as much importance to preserve free, the old Territory Evening Post, never false to Freedom, promptly avowed its hostility to the new measure, exposed its fraudulent character, and has steadily exerted itself to arouse Public Opinion to opacquired from Mexico? In this more flagrant over Territory and Territorial Slavery, the and outrageous conspiracy of the Slave Power right of the People of a Territory to legislate place itself under the guidance of such a paper | nance of 1787, the Missouri Compromise. &c. as "the organ."

THE LAST ARTIFICE.

Bear it in mind, that from the time the bill of Mr. Douglas was reported, it was assumed by the Southern Press, and by Northern jour nals under the influence of the South, to set aside the Missouri Compromise, until Friday, January 20th, when "the organ," in a leader, embodying, it is supposed, the revised views of the Administration, made the following an- what divisions the controversy would inevitably

"It will be remembered that the bill, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Douglas, re-enacts and applies to Nebraska the clause on Slavery adopted in the Compromise of 1850. That clause is silent as to the question of Slavery during the Territorial condition of the inhabitants, but ex-The Administration hopes, by this announce

ment, which flatly contradicts the assumptions which ran through all the editorials of "the organ" on the subject up to Friday, to gain for the bill the undivided support of the Democratic Representatives from the three great a discrepancy between the bill and the report. States, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. organ," to the comments of which it is a reply; Union, containing an authoritative declaration, They can send home to their constituents the er, but because Justice demands their recognition, and his countrymen and mankind are to be benefited. This was the Patriotism, in an honorable degree, of many of the Revolution.

The closing recognition the fact that it appears in the editorial type without any word of dissent, we presume it is deemed satisfactory by the Administration.

The closing recognition of the inhabitant of the dition of the inhabitants"—thus leaving, they this the spirit of the thing is objectionable. ary Fathers of this country, who, when they are restricted their independence of Great Britain on the Atlas, as well as ourselves, however, to say, asserted their independence of Great Britain on the Atlas, as well as ourselves, however, to say, People, they will argue, that the clause, after all the clamor of the agitators, only asserts a right

We shall see whether the "dear People are to be cheated by this last "dodge." They shall not be, if we can help it.

"That clause," the "organ" save, "is silent as to the question of Slavery during the Terri torial condition of the inhabitants." So we said, in our first article on the subject, but, as it was inserted without any reason, was extraneous to the bill, in no respect relating to a Territorial organization, and as it was associated with other provisions in the bill contemplating the existence of Slavery in the Territory, we fairly inferred that it was intended virtually to annul the Missouri Compromise. and raise a presumption in favor of Territorial Slavery. This inference was confirmed by the arguments of the report, which assimilated the condition of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico in 1848 with that of Nebraska in 1854. arguing that the same provisions in relation to Slavery should be applied to the latter as to the former, and explaining that such was the effect and intention of the Bill. This view was taken by the "organ," which, in commenting on the first article of the Albany At-

las, said of the Bill: "It leaves the People of the Territory un trammeled by Congressional intervention."

But, as the Sentinel and the section it repre-

sents, although inclining to the same view, desired to put the intent and effect of the bill beyond a doubt, Mr. Douglas supplied an additional section, which, we were gravely inso explicitly does it define and establish the honorable, too high-minded, to lend their supmeaning of "that clause" which the "organ" port to a cevert plot to cheat the free States says is "silent as to the question of Slavery out of the only benefit conceded to them by the gives his support to the Bill, must stand convicted of a vote to repeal the Missouri Compromise. No sophistry of "the organ" can save him from this condemnation.

"SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That, in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is here-by declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of Slavery concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles established by the Compromise Measures of 1850-

very in THE TERRITORIES, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left their memorials, admonishing their Represent of Slavery is concerned, to carry into practical to the decision of the people residing therein, actives and Scnators to beware how they supportation the following propositions and printhrough their appropriate representatives." This is the doctrine of General Cass in his

Nicholson Letter, and this, if the bill pass, is

to be the Law of the Territory : the People of the Territory may exclude or accept Slavery, without Congressional intervention, in utto disregard of the Missouri Compromise. And yet, now that it is necessary to furnish

tolerate the system if they choose, and that no Congressional intervention can impair this condition of Slavery during the Territorial condition of the inhabitants!!"

Will the "dear People" suffer themselves to Congress in the Missouri Compromise be cheated by their honest representatives?

Before dismissing "the organ," we would call attention to rather a laughable betrayal

Had there been a sincere desire on the part of leading Northern politicians to organize Nebraska under a Territorial Government, it could easily have been accomplished. The bill that was carried through the last House of Representatives, by an overwhelming vote, and without a single word of reference to the Slavery Question, might have been brought for ward again, and it would have passed both Houses, without much opposition.

But this Slavery Question has always been used as a foot-ball by politicians, and always will be. North and South they know the feel ings it arouses, the combinations to which it leads, the embarrassments in which it is apt to involve ambitious men, aspiring to Presidential

Were the authors of the Report and Rill on Nebraska blind to the consequences of their movement? Did they not clearly understand that it involved the re-agitation of the Slavery Question, in all its forms? Did they not fore. see that it would bring up for discussion the old questions touching the power of Congress

&c. ? Did they not foresec that General Cass would be forced again to defend his old dogma against Senator Mason and other Southern Senators, concerning the right of the People of a Territory to legislate in absolute independence of Congress? Did they not foresee that amendments would be moved on one side, to put beyond all doubt the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and on the other, to secure its reaffirmation? Did they not foresee lead to in the ranks of the supporters of the Administration, and how many unfortunate Presidential aspirants would be seduced into

The Union seems to be entirely satisfied with the movement, but the special correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer speaks in doubtful terms of its wisdom. He is evidently under the impression that the peculiar shape it has assumed is the result of political management for political ends. He says: "Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill is not deemed

entirely satisfactory. The organization of the territory south of Nebraska should be provided for at the same time with it. Besides It will be general disposition in Congress to deal fairly with the rights of all. The bill was prepared somewhat hastily. It is considered a big bid of the 'little giant' for the Presidency. It is also looked upon as quite a cunning test as to the prominent men who opposed the Compro mise Measures, may be very adroit and skilful vet in view of the pledge of all parties not to re-open the past, or to go behind the platform of Baltimore, it is a violation in spirit of the agreement made by all. The fact is, that the bill of Mr. Douglas has much that is good in it, but the spirit in which it has been concoted thing which is 'to eatch' and 'trip up' those his friends imagine to be in his way for 256. I do not believe that there are many in the way of Mr. Douglas, who will make his chances for the Presidential nomination less

than they now are." It is impossible to predict the fate of this miserable Bill. Members of Congress have not yet matured their opinions or plans. Mr. Dixon of Kentucky has introduced an amendment, providing in express terms for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in relation to Nebrasks as if he were not satisfied with the indirect way in which the Bill secures the repeal. This may be a mere ruse to meet, in advance, an amendment proposing to reaffirm the Com promise, thus giving the managers of the bill a chance to say, that as the two amendments represent the extreme opinions of the Union, the bill is a fair compromise between the two, being conceived in the spirit of mutual

The Texas Senators, it is said, will contest the organization of the Territory at every step, not on the merits of the Bill, but purely from considerations relating to the Indians. Their schemes for a Southern route for the Pacific Railroad have probably a great deal more to

do with their policy in this matter. Mr. Everett and the Webster Whice in both Houses of Congress, it is reported, will oppose the Bill. What will be the course of such Sen ators as Messrs. Pearce and Clayton, is a matter of speculation. Some suppose them too Missouri Compromise. In some of the newspapers is a statement

that only four members of the Committee or Territories in the House are favorable to the Senate Bill: and that Mr. Orr. of South Caro lina, will oppose it. We know that in both Houses several stanch

Democrats, supporters of the Administration, are pledged to resist the passage of the Bill, and they will probably be headed by Colonel Benton.

Meantime, let the People speak out. They seem to have become wearied with agitation, but Demagoguism, ever thrusting this question of Slavery upon them, gives them no rest. "First, that all questions pertaining to Sla- Let them shake off their lethargy, awake to the true state of affairs, hold meetings, and roll in Compromise of thirty-three years' standing, for the purpose of allowing Slave Institutions to supplant Free Labor in the half million of square miles between the Western States and th Rocky Mountains.

It is with sorrow we announce the death of vote for this bill, "the organ," in the teeth of residence this morning. Of the public characgree the confidence of his Government. But as a member, for many years, of the social community of Washington, we may well remark that the relations of neighbor and friend, and husband and father, were by him sustained in the

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THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 26, 1864.

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THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON,

ents, intelligent, and worthy, and peaceable as they are, or as he would make us believe they are, cannot restrain their own greedy, grasping appetites to appropriate that which belongs to their neighbors, unless you surround them with

THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER IX.

COMMENCEMENT OF COLONIAL SLAVERY IL-

lands by the league or larger quantity, and two, (one by a Whig, the other by a Democrat,) to introduce Coolie labor at four to five dollars

their neighbors, unless you surround them with a wall. They are constituents that no man ought to be proud of, however proud he may be."

Mr. Pettit, we presume, was under some apprehension that the remarks of Mr. Gwin would not promote his re-election.

But the truth is, this buccancering spirit is not confined to California. There are adventurers, "manifest destiny" men, all over the United States; and it is the special duty of the Federal Government, not of the individual States, to restrain them from the violation of our Neutrality Laws, and from outrages upon the rights of other nations. Perhaps it was the president's reliance upon the moral senti-Another project was the revision of the

The control of the co

will but unite with the true Democracy, it will not require the gift of prophecy to foretell the result. The monopolists know this, and will resist all efforts to draw party lines upon principles, unless they are quite sure of gaining the main body of the Whigs. Their policy from the beginning has been to avoid committals, to conceal their designs. And the press of all parties has aided them in doing so.

But a brighter day is dawning upon us. This party, puffed up by the acquisition of the influence of the custom-house, and having secured the Times and Transcript, late, the organ of the Democratic party, with several other Democratic papers, has grown more bold. The custom-house presses assume to direct the

custom-house presses assume to direct the course of the next Legislature. They have already committed themselves, and this will compel those of the true Democracy to define their position. Already they are beginning to do so. The breach is fairly made, and every day must widen it. Discussion must ensue, and this is all that truth and sound principles require. The people will get light that an honest and an independent press would have given them two years ago. Only let the people understand the real issue before them, and they will not fail to choose the right."

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TO THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY OF OHIO. Let Every Man Read and Act!

tiself, could be afforded to a list of four thousand subscribers, at thirty cents for the series, by mail; while the several numbers, ordered in quantities of one hundred copies and upwards, could be furnished at the rate of one dollar per 100 copies. The Committee wish to be enabled to print such a series as early as possible, and to send out speakers to co-operate in the work of organization, circulation of memorials, and distribution of documents. Four speakers, at least, should be constantly in the field. These would receive cordial welcome wherever Independent Democrats live; but they would need not only compensation for their time, but also for necessary expenses.

To fulfil the duties which the times impose, the State Committee is willing to devote its.

in such place as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that all pay-ments by him shall be by warrants drawn on

ments by him shall be by warrants drawn on such depository.

Mr. Jones, of lowa, reported a bill granting five years half pay to the widow of Captain Gunnison, lately killed by the Indians in Utah; which was considered and passed.

Mr. Hunter reported back the bill making appropriation for the support of the military academy, with sundry amendments, all of which were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate all correspondence or information touching any overtures on the part of the Government of the Papal States to establish To fulfil the duties which the times impose, the State Committee is willing to devote its best energies. But it must have funds. To carry forward with energy the plan of operation proposed, a fund of four thousand dollars should be raised and placed at its disposal; the expenditure of which shall be accounted for, to a committee of the next State Convention. This fund could be raised by a contribute for Samuel Lowis, last fall. True, every one of those voters cannot be expected to contribute; but are there not enough in the State, of liberal and devoted friends of the cause, to raise that sum, for such purposes! We hope this contribution may be immediately made up. Each sum received towards it will be acknowledged by the chairman of the State Committee. In the Columbian.

The lavor and partonage of the plan of operation in inistration.

Mr. C. also explained how he and others had been "entrapped" at Syracuse, by the leaders of the Van Buren party, into a seeming acquitence in the evalution; and he denounced coalition; and he denounced to the expenditure of which shall be accounted for, to a committee of the next State Convention. This fund could be raised by a contribution of less than a cent apiece, by the voters for Samuel Lowis, last fall. True, every one of those voters cannot be expected to contribute, but are there not enough in the State, of liberal and devoted friends of the cause, to raise that sum, for such purposes! We hope this contribution may be immediately made upon the seroll of Democratic fame.

At the President's selection of Mr. Cushing, who had so long warred against the Democratic party, and his intended or reported nomination to the United States, and that he had been treated in some quarters with a literature of the van Buren party, into a seeming acquitedence on his honor and conscience he had, no remembrance.

Laughter.]

Mr. Custing spoke of Silas Wright, and said the died before his opposition to the Senate all correspondence or information to the Senate all correspondence or informat

New York Market. New York, Jan. 23, 2 P. M .- Flour firm Sales of 8,000 barrels of State, at \$8 1834; Southern, at \$8.25. Grain firm. Corn firm

Steamer Niagara Arrived. HALIFAX, JAN. 23, 12 M .- The steamer Niagara, bringing dates from Liverpool to 6th of January, is now below. News probably will be received by 3 o'clock.

It is reported that the Niagara brings news of a large advance in breadstuffs, and a more serious aspect in European affairs.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article eyer used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country, Read! GIL-MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously chang-

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL

Is the largest Quarto published in America, and contains more reading matter than any \$2 Magazine, price 25 cents per annum.

About a year ago, we promised to bestow upon our subscribers a premium of \$1,000 as soon as their number should reach 100,000. We have also offered premiums to the amount of \$300, to be divided among 25 porsons sending in the largest number of subscribers. We hereby announce that all the above premiums will be awarded on the 25th day of March, 1854. We are also offering other inducements to subscribers and agents.

Sample copies, containing particulars, sent to order, free of charge.

Publishers of papers giving this one insertion will be placed on our subscription list for the year.

A. JONES & CO.,

Jan. 10. Tribune Buildings, New York.

Independent Democratic candidator, and other wise, as may be expedient and right.

Art. 3. The Association shall meet one a month, or others, to bear reports from town on month, or others, to be reports from town on the control of the Softs in the House now were Case month, or others, to bear reports from town on the control of the Softs in the House now were Case and I from individual members, and of, take the soft of the west the Free-Soluter of the Association shall be a president, accessary, and tensive product of the control of the control of the theory of the soft of the west of the soft of the soft of the west of the soft of the west of the soft of the west of the soft of th

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHY IS IT! BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Why is it that the hour of joy, so bright, Is darkened with the the shadow of despair As when the summer heavens are bathed in light And the green earth puts on her loveliest air. The tempest cloud will rise with sudden gloom, And make the world as dreary as a tomb.

Why is it, when we think that anger sleops, No more to waken in the peaceful breast One bitter taunt will stir its flery deeps,
One keen repreach will rouse it from its rest?
And though we dreamed that we were near to keep. still must weep and pray to be forgiven.

Why is it, when we think that we have won A faithful heart that never will betray, When we have loved and trusted in that one Why must we find our love all thrown away? Learn, though we thought that all the world

The bitter lesson, that true friends are few? Why is it, when forgetful of its storms, Wo sail so calmly on life's sunny sen? When Hope's young rays shine on us bright

warm,
And heaven and earth beam with tranquillity That sad forebodings whisper in our ear Of coming woes, which fill the soul with fear?

Why is it, when no shadow meets our sight, When the soul soars upon exultant wing, When all the pulses tremble with delight, And all the muses in our pathway sing, That thou, O Death! wilt lay our idols low, And o'er their new-made graves we pour our woo Why is it? O, how often I have asked

Myself this question, when, with stern control To peaceful resignation I have tasked My lonely, weeping, and despairing soul! And robbed my anguish of its bitte

Why is it? O, these griefs are sent to wean Our hearts from joys which they would love

Do they not point us to a world serene, Where earth's immortals evermore may dwell And raise our thoughts above all human strife, Unto a purer and a happier life?

ABORIGINES OF MEXICO.

An intelligent friend has been kind enough to translate for the Era a passage from a work entitled Travels in Mexico, by Carl Heller, a finely-educated young German, who went out to that country for scientific purposes. While there, he made many curious observations on the aborigines of Mexico, to whom the following passage relates. It shows the havec wrought by oppression among a people once distinguished for their civilization. The religion taught them by the Spanlards was so accommodated to their Pagan ideas, that they merely exchanged one form of idolatry for another. The great object was to break their spirit to submission and bondage, and this was effectually done by the machinery of Slavery. Oral instruction was allowed to them as to slaves, but to teach them to read and write was forbidden, on pain of death. But to the extract:

"In an excursion which he made from Mirador, a German settlement some 24 leagues from Vera Cruz, he says, on reaching San Bar-tolo, 'When I reached there I was not a little astonished to see all the inhabitants of the vil-lage gathered at the church, of whom a numwere clad in fantastic dresses, and wore black masks representing caricatures. Under these parti-colored clothes they had fastened little bells, on the head was a straw hat richly the Purissima Conception de Nuestra Senora, the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady.) He adds, 'Immediately the masked persons arranged themselves to begin their dance; at the head of them was a man who bore as a mark of dis-tinction an old black frock (where he got it God knows) and a wooden crown. The music commenced, consisting of a guitar and violin, with the usual fandango, on which all, with horrible grimaces, swinging their knives, began to spring about, and run among each other like madmen. It was more like a wild war-dance than a church celebration, (it was the so-called Baile de Montezuma.) Amid the constant sound of bells, they finally brought out on a wooden litter a figure, which was meant to represent the Mother of the Saviour, but more resembled an Indian idol. Scarcely was this image brought out of the church door, than the dancers burst forth upon it as though they would destroy all, but immediately turned about, and formed the advance of the procession. Behind them followed two men, who burnt incense in clay bowls; after them, two vith rockets, which they knew how to make tolerably, and which were incessantly sent up, (though it was noon;) to these followed the litter, and a crowd of people singing horrible songs. After they had thus finished a circuit round the church once, there was a furious solo executed by every dancer, and the holy cere-

mony was ended.
"In this way, therefore, they celebrate one of the greatest memorials of the Catholic reli-gion in Mexico, thought I to myself, while in astonishment I observed these Indians in their mad career. The first sight convinced me that here was a mixture of idolatry with the reli-gious usages of our church, the authors of which were Spanish acclerication who saw in it a were Spanish ecclesiastics, who saw in it a means of gradually attaching the Mexican aborigines to themselves.
"I have often since been convinced that the

Indians living in the remote villages, after 800 years, have as little correct idea of the Chrisian religion as they had before the conquest

of the country by the Spaniards.

"In general, there is only too much occasion to observe the pitiable consequences of the early Spanish rule. With sorrow I must say it, we see how they went systematically to work, gradually to stifle every germ of what is good and noble in the people of Mexico, who had capacity for all that belongs to docilhad capacity for all that belongs to docu-ity and good nature, in order that they might drag them down to that condition in which they would be fitted for bondage. Instead of the idol gods inherited from their fathers, the Spaniards gave them new images of saints, carved out of wood, without teaching them to know the true God; instead of an education of men, they refused to teach them to read and write, on penalty of death, and thrust them write, on penalty of death, and thrust them into the deep caverns of the mines, where they pined away or became a sacrifice to the poison of the Spaniards' rum. Only in this way can we explain it, that a people who, before the conquest of Mexico, stood at a high point of civilization, are now sunk down to a little heap of creatures, of whom many might rather be joined to the first of beasts than the last of men. And yet we find again, in remote places joined to the first of beasts than the last of men. And yet we find again, in remote places, remains of that powerful stock, whose bodily structure, expression of face, bearing, and constant behaviour, remind up of that long-gone

"The number of the Indians, although melted away frightfully by the above-mentioned
circumstances, is yet far larger than is supposed in Europe. Mest of them are distintinguished by a middle stature, dark-brown
color, smooth hair, low forehead, and a great
mouth, full of the most beautiful teeth. The
muscles of their bodies are outwardly far less
but sa hortedible power resides in them, which
is evinced by the easy supply of muscular fibre
from the blood. We have examples of dreadful wounds, which have been healed by the simple washing in brandy, when an European in
such a cass would have lost his life.

"The more susceptible, however, is their

first conquerors. I have myself seen Indians with a burden of a hundred weight keep for a day long with a horse, and, thus loaded, they wander about in all weathers through the dangerous barraneas, and allow themselves to be employed for all sorts of work."

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. House of Representatives.

After our report closed on Monday, Mr. Smith, of New York, submitted the fol lowing preamble and resolutions:
1st. Whereas all the members of the hu family, notwithstanding all contrary enactments and arrangements, have, at all times and in all circumstances, as equal a right to the soil as to the light and the air, because as equal a natural need of the one as of the others; and whereas this invariably equal right to the soil leaves no room to buy, or sell, or give it

away:
Resolved, therefore, That no bill or proposi-Resolved, therefore, That no bill or proposi-tion should find any favor with Congress which implies the right of Congress to dispose of the public lands, or any part of them, either by sale or gift.

2d. Resolved, That the duty of civil govern-ment in regard to public lands, and indeed to

2d. Resolved, That the duty of civil government in regard to public lands, and indeed to all lands, is but to regulate the cocupation of them; and that this regulation should ever proceed upon the principle that the right of all persons to the soil—to the great source of human subsistence—is as equal, as inherent, and as sacred, as the right to life itself.

3d. Resolved, That Government will have done but little toward securing the equal right to land, until it shall have made essential to the validity of every claim to land, both the fact that it is actually possessed, and the fact that it does not exceed in quantity the maximum which it is the duty of Government to prescribe.

prescribe.
4th. Resolved, That it is not because land

monopoly is the most efficient cause of inordinate and tyrannical riches on the one hand, and of dependent and abject poverty on the other; and that it is not because it is therefore the most efficient cause of that inequality of condition so well-nigh fatal to the spread of Democracy and Christianity that Government is callracy and Christianity, that Government is called on to abolish it; but it is because the right, which this mighty agent of evil violates and tramples under foot, is among those clear, certain, essential, natural rights which it is the province of Government to protect at all hazards, and irrespective of all consequences.

On motion by Mr. Hibbard, the preamble

on motion by Mr. Hibbard, the preamble and resolutions were laid on the table.
Mr. McDougal, of California, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a line of military posts and a common road; also, authorising the construc-tion of a telegraph line and a railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to the bay of San Francisco; which was read twice, and referred

Senate, January 17, 1854.

The Chair laid before the Senate a comnication from the Postmaster General, in re-sponse to the resolution of the Senate calling for information as to the detention of the Northern mails. Referred.

Also, a communication from the State De-partment, in response to a resolution of the enate, calling for information in relation to

certain expenditures.

Mr. Cooper presented the remonstrance of citizens of Philadelphia against the establishment of a mint at New York.

Mr. Douglas gave notice that on Monday next he would move to take up the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Nebraska.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from New
York, signed, he said, by men who have become
eminent in the various walks of life, among
whom he named William Jay and John Jay, a name distinguished through several generations, and also the name of their late associat tions, and also the name of their late associated in the Senate, the Hon. John P. Hale. The petition prayed the adoption by Congress of petition prayed the adoption by Congress of hostility to all communication by other Suares across her territory. Her citizens were in open hostility to the laws, to the General Government, to the decrees of the States and Federal states. they bore a machete, (or a knife about three feet long, common in Mexico, and which is with Slavery and the slave trade. As the of the Senate, he would not move its reference; but suffer it to lie on the table until the proposition to raise a select committee on the subje-

came up.
Bills of the following titles were reported, considered, and passed:

A bill for the relief of Ezra Williams.

A bill to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the lands reserved for salt springs therein. A bill for the relief of John Fagan.

A bill for the extension of the pre-emption

privilege to California.

A bill for the relief of Judith Worthen. modore Warrington, and other persons.

Mr. Hamlin, from the select committee to
which had been referred the bill to provide for
the ascertainment and satisfaction of the claims

of American citizens for spoliations by the French, prior to 1801.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the joint resolution providing for the presentation of a sword to the nearest male relative of the late Major

Ringgold, with a recommendation that it rejected.

The following bills were passed:

The following bills were passed:
A bill for the relief of Moses Olmstead.
A joint resolution authorizing an increase of the number of clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Printing.
A bill to incorporate the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Pettit moved to amend the bill by adding a clause providing for the individual liabil-ity of stockholders; which amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 14. The bill as

agreed to—yeas 27, nays 14. The bill as amended was passed.

A bill for the relief of Joseph Gideon.

Mr. Sumner submitted an amendment, which he intends to offer to the Nebraska Territorial be construed as abrogating or contravening that part of the act for the admission of Mis souri, which prohibits Slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. Ordered

to be printed.

The Senate went into Executive session; after

House of Representatives, Jan. 17, 1854. The Chaplain, Mr. Millburn, made a beautiful and appropriately brief prayer, when the exceedingly ample record of yesterday's proceedings was commenced to be read from the Journal by the Clerk of the House, who was interrupted by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, who thought that as an hour would be consumed in thought that as an hour would be consumed in reading it, and as it was no doubt correct, he moved that the reading be dispensed with.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, said there was not a quorum present, and those present could not be otherwise employed than in listening to the reading of the record; and Mr. Cobb thereupon withdrew his motion, at a quarter past twelve, and the Clerk proceeded. At 20 minutes past 12, we saw but three members who

appeared to be listening.

The Speaker laid on the table a communication from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, submitting estimates of a deficiency in certain appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Florence, the resolutions

On motion of Mr. Florence, the resolutions offered by him yesterday were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate resolution relating to a Joint Committee on the rescue of the passengers and crew of the steamer San Francisco was communicated to the House, and concurred in.

The bill relating to the district courts of the United States in California was taken up and passed.

which caused their separation.

When the Committee rose, the House adjourned, Mr. Smith, of Alabama, having the

A large number of petitions of a private character were presented and referred.

Mr. Pettit, from the Judiciary Committee, t which an inquiry had been referred, made a eport adverse to the constitutional power of abmitting causes of action to arbitration as at ommon law.

A bill for the relief of Servis P. Willis, late

a paymaster of the army, was reported and Mr. Cooper introduced a bill granting land to the State of Pennsylvania, to aid in the com-pletion of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, and for the endowment of a normal school for the

gratuitous education of female teachers. He commented upon the importance of this railroad, and upon the great benefits to be derived from the normal schools; and then moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lorder lic Lands.

Mr. Wade thought this application for land for railroads came with a bad grace from Pennsylvania, when her citizens were now in open

courts; they had imprisoned the United States marshal, for attempting to execute the decrees marshal, for attempting to execute the decrees of the United States court in the matter. They still continued their outrages, and carried on the work of destroying bridges, tearing up roads, and destroying property. This application came with a bad grace from Pennsylvania, until she had done something to put down these Eric rioters. So far as he knew, there appears ed to be no disposition to put down the rioters; but in Philadelphia and in other places a strong sympathy for them had been expressed. The Governor himself had written to them, ex-pressing his sympathy for them. If the grant was to be made, he hoped it would be done with a condition that Pennsylvania would put

down the rioters.

Mr. Cooper replied, contending that the true history of this Erie difficulty had not been written; that when the true history of the matwritten; that when the true history of the mat-ter was known, there would appear to have been insults and provocations towards the peo-ple of Erie, which would rouse even cowards. He thought that time would show that the ag-gravation and wrong were not on the part of the people of Erie, but of others. In saying this he did not desire to utter a word to en-

courage a spirit of resistance to the laws.

Mr. Wade said, if the people of Erie were right, it was strange that all the courts had adjudicated the matter against them. But this rioting was not a new thing in Pennsylvania; The bill was referred.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, the question of Mr. Phelps's right to hold a seat in the Senate from

Vermont was postponed till Wednesday next, in consequence of the illness and consequent absence of Mr. Phelps.

Mr. Everett introduced a bill for the relief of Charles A. Kellet; which was considered

and passed.

Mr. Fitzpatrick submitted a resolution, di-Mr. Fitzpatrick submitted a resolution, directing an inquiry, by the Judiciary Committee, into the expediency of increasing the fees and allowances to be paid to the United States judicial officers in Alabama. A debate ensued, in which the subject of making the inquiry apply generally to the allowances to such officers in all the States, was discussed, and, after being amended in that particular, was adopted.
On motion by Mr. Chase, the Senate took up the bill to divide the State of Ohio into two judicial districts, and to provide for holding the

House of Representatives, Jan. 18, 1854.

House of Representatives, Jan. 18, 1854.

A communication from the Superintendent of Public Printing was presented, giving an estimate of the cost of printing and paper for the year ending Jane 30, 1854; which, after some debate, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, presented yesterday by Mr. Parker, recommending the reference to a joint committee of the proposition of an amendment of the Constitution, in the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, by which the People shall vote without the agency of electors; which was adopted.

Mr. Walbridge, of New York, gave notice that he would at a proper time propose to amend this bill by adding a stipulation that postmasters and collectors of customs should be elected by the people.

The Speaker having called for reports from committees, many of them, chiefly of a private and unimportant character, were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Birsell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill giving four months pay to the officers and soldiers who were on board the steamer San Francisco, and to the widows and erphans of those who perished; which bill was immediately put upon its passage, and passed.

Mr. Riebardson, from the Committee on Ter-

world as municipal courts now are to every nation, and when a resort from their decisions to the conflict of arms would be deemed a return to barbarism, as universally as the disre-gard of the internal laws of a nation now

would.

The world has enjoyed forty years of pro perity and progress, because it has enjoyed forty years of peace. It had in this respect so far improved as to afford great hope for the At the conclusion of this speech, (half-past

two o'clock,) our report closed. Senate, January 19, 1854.

The Hon. Mr. Toucey appeared in his The Hon. Mr. Toucey appeared in his seat to-day.

Mr. Pettit submitted a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee on Pensions, as to the propriety of extending the laws regulating the pensions of the widows of revolutionary soldiers, to the widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. He read a letter in which he said was given two excellent reasons for the extension. One was, that a woman who was worthy of being the wife of a soldier of 1812, was worthy of having a second husband; and that the wants of a woman who had buried two husbands were not less than the wants of a woman who had buried two husbands were not less than the wants of a woman who had buried but one. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Brodnead presented the memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the establishment of a mint of the United States in the city of New York.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee on Pensions, as to the profession of the widows of revolutions as to the propriety of extending the laws regulation of the many of the widows of revolutions as the city of New York.

Mr. Brodnead presented the memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the establishment of a mint of the United States in the city of New York.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate what a propose of Mr. Cutting. He proclaimed the position of the "Softs" to be upon the Baltimore Platform. He had never before addressed a legislative body, and the proclaimed the position for the sale out-leason to the content of the creation of the work in Softs, and the productions of their most gite

have been engaged on the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington; and whether the same be sufficient to prevent the setting-out of unlawful expeditions against foreign countries. Mr. Gwin caused to be read also the proclamation of the President, published in the morning papers, in relation to the recent expedi-tions sent out from California against parts of Mexico. He said that the citizens of Califor-

munities, to embark in such expeditions. If the President desired, as, by his proclamation, he seemed to do, to prevent these expeditions, he should have a sufficient naval force there for that purpose. At the time of these expeditions, laws pronounce them free men and women; there were but two vessels of war in the Pacific: but so far from regard being had to this they other, off Peru. The vessel containing the second expedition was towed out by a steamship, and no vessel of war was there to prevent the sale, a partial assurance is given that the

second expedition was towed out by a steam—ship, and no vessel of war was there to prevent it.

Such expeditions would be started, unless a force was provided to prevent it. The President could not stop them by proclamation. A force adequate to the purpose would have to be provided and maintained. He had frequently urged that a steam revenue vessel should be the sale, a partial assurance is given that the sale, a p urged that a steam revenue vessel should be kept there, but he had been answered that

inquiry; but he thought the defence offered by peditions of his constituents—that they were not confined by bolts and bars, by naval forces, by soldiers with arms in hands, and thus prevented from going abroad and robbing and stealing from their neighbors—insufficient. His argument would amount to this: that if their neighbors' doors were open, and goods and precious articles lay exposed, and no watch-dog

ed by the Judiciary Committee were adopted, and the bill was passed.

On motion by Mr. Mallory, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to establish a marine hospital at Saint Marks, Florida; and the bill was passed.

A bill for the relief of Charles Cooper and Company, of Bangor, Maine, a bill for the relief of Rebecca Freeman, and a bill to reimburse the corporation of New York certain expenditures on account of the first regiment of New York volunteers, were severally considered and passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Gwin replied, contending that the naval force had not been equally distributed.

Mr. Dawson followed, showing that Congress was responsible for the present inefficient army and naval forces of the country.

Mr. Mason contended that these expeditions should not be allowed to leave our ports, but denies that it was any part of the duty of the President to employ the army or navy to execute the laws, except as an auxiliary to the

ivil power.
After come further debate, the resolution was aid over.

Mr. Badger's resolution, regulating the admission of persons to the Senate chamber, was

persons admitted, "the editors of the daily pa-pers of the city of Washington;" which amend-

The resolution was agreed to.
Several private bills were passed; and, after an Executive session,
The Senate adjourned till Monday.

these grounds.

The imposition of taxes on those who are to expend and be benefited by them, he contended, is just. The present system is productive of extravagance and corruption. By the policy. recommended, the Government would be brought back to its original republican simpli-

t would by and by be impossible to administer it, if it be not preserved from the tendency toward centralization, which the proposed measure is designed to resist. He concluded by declaring that the theory of the President's message is demonstrable, and its recommendations are practicable.

Mr. Hughes, of New York, now obtained the floor and addressed the Committee on the

floor, and addressed the Committee on the subject of the politics of his State—substantially in reply to the recent speech of Mr. Cutting.
He proclaimed the position of the "Softs" to
be upon the Baltimore Platform. He had
never before addressed a legislative body, and
would not choose to confront his able col-

deservedly stands high in the esteem of the three years, neatly bound,

deservedly stands high in the esteem of the people of the Old North State. It has long been familiar to us, and we have always read it with pleasure and with profit. But its advertising columns, like those of most newspapers published in the slaveholding States, frequently exhibit exceedingly exceptionable matter.

The number before us contains the advertisement of Cyrus Harrington, commissioner of the court of Moore county, who announces that he will offer at public sale, on the second of January, at the late residence of Wiley Roberts, deceased, "inine young, likely, and valuable negroes, principally young men and vertising of contents of the court of the Cortes of the work, in volume how advertised and an unmbered, and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneated and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneat to admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneated and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneated to Chembers and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneated and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneated to Chembers and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneated to Chembers and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneated to Chembers and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneated to Chembers and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneated to Chembers and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneated to Chembers and minubes Journal. We do not consider it beneated to Chembers and with and wisdom from Panch; and, when we shink it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by insportations from the think for the beneated our dignity to borryw with and wisdom from Panch; and, when we shink it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by insportations from the contract. The Position of Chembers and with and wisdom from Panch; and, when we shall increase our variety by insportance of the Times. We shall increase our variety by insportance of the Nortestale Panch of the Alexander Pope. William tions sent out from California against parts of Mexico. He said that the citizens of California were not a lawless people. At the time of the first expedition, the United States had no force on that coast sufficient to prevent it leaving California. A single chip with a single gun could have stopped it. The expedition consisted of but forty-five men, and passed without the least opposition.

This state of things seemed an invitation to lawless men, who could be found in all communities, to embark in such expeditions, he seemed to do, to prevent these expeditions, he seemed to do, to prevent these expeditions, he should have a sufficient naval force there for that nurroes. At the time of the intention of English Literature, and the sundors of Cleveland. The Compendium of English Literature, by on the plan of the author's "Compendium of English Literature," by Prof. Cleveland, comprises he for private reading. By Charles D. Cleveland. The fourteenth to the eighteenth century, who announces that he will offer at public sale, on the second of January, at the late residence of Wiley Roberts, deceased, "nine young, likely, and valuable negroes, principally young men and women just about grown. The sale is to be made to effect a division of property, and the present owners do not expect to purchase." The present owners do not expect to purchase." The present country, which is arranged in the valuations from the vivings of English Literature, of the Nineteenth Century, on the plan of the author's "Compendium of English Literature," and supplementary to it. Designed for colleges and advanced classes in schools as well as for private reading. By Charles D. Cleveland.

The Compendium of English Literature, of the Nineteenth Century, on the plan of the author's "Compendium of English Literature," and supplementary to it. Designed for colleges and advanced classes in schools as well as the court of Moore county, who announces that he will offer at public sale, on the second of January, at the late residence of Wiley Roberts when the laws of nature and most municipal laws pronounce them free men and women; but so far from regard being had to this, they are not even free to choose among masters; and, that bidders may be induced to come to the color of the laws of of the laws

better markets further South.

William and Duncan J. Gilchrist, adminis-

"Mr. J. L. Bryan, of Moore county, sold at public auction, on the 20th instant, a pack of ten hounds, trained for hunting runaways, for the sum of \$1,540. The highest price paid for any one dog was \$301; lowest price, \$75; average for the ten, \$154. The terms of sale were six months credit, with approved security, and interest from date."

Now, Bill, and Martha, and Hamsh, and little Ferregge and Ame and little Lewis and

the sum of \$1,540. The highest price paid for any one dog was \$301; lowest price, \$75; average for the ten, \$154. The terms of sale were six months credit, with approved security, and interest from date."

Now, Bill, and Martha, and Hamsh, and little Frances, and Ann, and little Lewis, and John, would do well to come home, for hounds "trained for hunting runaways" are in high demand; and Blood, and Snap, and Tearer, and all the rest, will soon be upon them in fury!
Oh, what a slanderous book is that "Uncle

General Wm. Larrimer, of Allegheny, Pa. is advocated by the Western papers, as the next Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsyl-

The supporters of the Maine Law are preparing to unite in a grand demonstration, take place at Philadelphia on the 20th inst.

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william and Duncan J. Gilchrist, administrative of the Nineteenth Century's an appropriate sequel to that would be too expensive. He strongly urged the increase of the naval and military forces on the Pacific. The rich mineral States adjoining California presented too strong a temptation to the lawless and marauding to be resisted, unless a sufficient force was there to prevent it.

Mr. Pettit said he had no objection to the inquiry; but he thought the defence offered by the Senator for the marauding and lawless expenses.

William and Duncan J. Gilchrist, administrators, administrators, also state that they "will expose to fithe Nineteenth Century' an appropriate sequel to fithe Nineteenth Century' an appropriate sequel to fithe Nineteenth Century' and propose to fit Nineteenth Century' and propose to fithe Nineteenth Century' and propose to fit

WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 26, 1854.

**TO be taken to inferire red, but has not inferire red, but has n

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greater attractions of Art, and, beginning with 1854,

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